

Section 1: The Geography of the Nile  
Ancient Egypt and Nubia

## Section Quiz

### A. Key Terms

**Directions:** Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

#### Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. ancient region in the Nile River Valley
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a large waterfall; any strong flood or rush of water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a plain at the mouth of a river
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. fine soil on river bottoms

#### Column II

- a. cataract
- b. delta
- c. silt
- d. Nubia

### B. Main Ideas

**Directions:** Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What are the two main sources of the Nile River?
- a. the Upper Nile and the Lower Nile
- b. the Egyptian Nile and the Nubian Nile
- c. the First Nile and the Second Nile
- d. the Blue Nile and the White Nile
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Why did ancient Egyptians call their land *Kemet*, "the black land"?
- a. This area experiences several solar eclipses per year.
- b. The sky is often darkened by large numbers of flying insects.
- c. A dark plant that grows well in the desert covers the ground.
- d. The soil left by the Nile's floods is dark.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The "red land" beyond the river bank
- a. protected Egypt and Nubia from foreign attacks.
- b. was perfect for farming.
- c. absorbed red silt from the highlands.
- d. contained all six cataracts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Nubia developed trade routes over land because
- a. there was not enough wood to build boats.
- b. the Egyptians controlled the Nile.
- c. the cataracts prevented river travel in Nubia.
- d. Nubians only traded with West Africans.